DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 424 796 HE 031 466

AUTHOR	Jaworski, Brian; Gilman, David A.
TITLE	Admission Rates of Student-Athletes and General Students: A Comparison of Acceptance Rates of the Student-Athlete and the General Student at DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana State University.
PUB DATE	1998-07-10
NOTE	15p.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Research (143)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Admission Criteria; *Admission (School); *Athletes; *College Applicants; College Athletics; College Freshmen; College Students; Enrollment Rate; Higher Education; *Private Colleges
IDENTIFIERS	*DePauw University IN

ABSTRACT

This study examined admission rates of student-athletes and students in general at DePauw University (Indiana) over a three-year period. Data on admissions from 1994 through 1996 were reviewed, and it was found that 47 percent of applicants identified themselves as student-athletes and that 82 percent of all applicants were accepted. The results indicated no differences in the acceptance rates for student-athletes and students in general. However, it was noted that the results of the study might have been different had the university been willing to reveal the academic profiles of the incoming freshman class for both student-athletes and students in general. One problem that the study encountered was control over whether or not applicants identifying themselves as student-athletes participated in intercollegiate athletics once enrolled at the university. Data tables and admission statistics are appended; also appended is a copy of a U.S. News & World Report list of the best national liberal arts colleges. (MDM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 424 796

Admission Rates of Student-Athletes and General Students

A Comparison of Acceptance Rates of the Student-Athlete and the General Student at Depauw University, Greencastle, Indiana State University

By Brian Jaworski and David A. Gilman

HE 031 466

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

David A. Gilman

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Abstract

This article looks at admission rates of both student-athletes and students in general at DePauw University during a three-year period. Student-athletes were identified by their expressed intent to participate in intercollegiate athletics at DePauw. The results demonstrated that there is no significant difference between acceptance rates for student-athletes and the general student population.

Background of the Problem

It is interesting that there is an abundance of research on the retention and graduation rates of today's student-athlete at almost every college and university across the country. These reports often identify graduation rates for white, black, male and female student athletes. As a matter of fact, all Division I and II institutions must document the results demonstrating the institution's graduation rate of their student-athletes, by sport! This information is published by the National Collegiate Athletic Association in a text titled, NCAA Division I Graduation - Rates Report. Furthermore, in 1996 the NCAA introduced Proposition 48, a law identifying minimum academic achievement levels that all student-athletes must meet in order to compete in intercollegiate athletics. Yet very little, if any, research has been conducted that investigates admission rates of student-athletes when compared to general students.

Why is the governing body of intercollegiate athletics so infatuated with identifying, implementing, and monitoring standards that decide whether or not a student-athlete can participate in intercollegiate athletics, regardless of which school the student-athlete attends? These mandated eligibility requirements for athletic participation remove much of the pressure

from college admission offices across the country, especially at the Division I level. The NCAA sends the message to coaches, athletes, and administrators that if a student-athlete meets the NCAA's academic requirements, then he/she meets the institution's admission requirements.

The University of North Carolina-Charlotte, a Division I institution, performed an in-house, three-year study (UNCC, 1995) that investigated the profiles of both student-athletes who received grants-in-aid with those of students in general. The criteria investigated were mean test scores on standardized admission tests (SAT, ACT) and high school GPA. The UNCC self-study concluded that male students generally reported higher standardized test scores than male student-athletes. Does this mean that student-athletes are more favorably admitted to institutions and colleges across the county than the general student who does not wish to participate in intercollegiate athletics?

The general consensus in this country is that student-athletes are held to lower admission standards than the general student population. A report (JOJATK, 1977) went as far as to say, " We let in athletes who statistically speaking have a worse chance of succeeding than the rest of the students." This type of generalization even seems to apply at the high school level, as "superstar" high school athletes with questionable academic credentials are being admitted into selective, private high schools that are a national powerhouse in the sport the candidate plays.

Without being sport specific, this article focuses on the rates that student-athletes and the general population are admitted into one particular university. DePauw University, like all other Division III institutions, cannot award athletic scholarships. If DePauw's admission

records indicate that a student-athlete is admitted more favorably than the general student, then one can assume the same is true at similar institutions, as well as at colleges/universities that have a much greater stake in the performance of their athletic teams.

Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this study was to investigate admission rates of the general student and the student-athlete at DePauw University, located in Greencastle, Indiana.

This country shares the belief that athletes in general are given preferential treatment. Today's professional athlete has such a tremendous influence on society's attitudes towards athletes that some speculation trickles down to the college scene. Nowadays, everyone wants to regulate and monitor student-athlete graduation rates at colleges/universities throughout the nation. Yet, no one has been able to explore the admission rates of student-athletes at the very same colleges/universities. It appears that that type of information is confidential. "Do student-athletes receive some sort of preferential treatment from college admission officers across the country?"

More specifically, "Is there any evidence that demonstrates that student-athletes are more favorably admitted into institutions than the general student?" Fortunately and unfortunately, DePauw University was the only accessible institution that shared the facts and figures necessary to begin to address this question.

My hypothesis was that the general student would not be accepted as readily as the student-athlete.

Methodology

The study was conducted at DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana. DePauw is a

small (2100), liberal arts institution. DePauw has a strong academic reputation, and also fields 19 intercollegiate athletic teams. Many of DPU's athletic teams are strong enough to compete at the national level.

On the average, DePauw generates over 26,000 inquiries a year from prospective students. These inquiries translate into roughly 2200 completed applications per year, and records indicate that DePauw accepts 82% of its completed applicants (US News, 1997).

The two groups for this study were categorized as student-athlete and general student. Student-athlete figures were assigned to Row 1. General student figures were placed into Row 2. Column 1 indicated the number of applicants for each experimental group, while Column 2 demonstrated the acceptance rate. This study included data over a three-year period (1994-1996). A Chi Square test at the .05 level was used to determine significance.

Results

Further statistical tests were not performed at the .01 because results were not significant at the .05 level. These results indicate that it is necessary to reject the null hypothesis. All results can be found in tables one, two, and three.

Discussion, Conclusions, Recommendations

Results of this study indicate that there is no difference in acceptance rates of the general student and the student-athlete, and therefore, the null hypothesis should be rejected.

It would be difficult to refute the results of this study, but why this study produced the results that it did is something that should be examined. The outcome may have been quite different if DePauw University would have been willing to share the academic profiles of the incoming freshman class for both the general student and the student-athlete. This type of

information was not available. It is possible that this type of data is "dangerous" and therefore not available to the general public and/or the employees of an institution. High school rank, grade point average, and standardized test scores would help examine this "grey area" in higher education. Less than significant results in this study does not necessarily "close the book" on this issue, because there are more relevant factors to be investigated. However, access to the desired data mentioned above may be a difficult obstacle for further research to overcome.

Additional researchers may want to pursue data from Division I, II, III, and NAIA institutions. One problem that this study encountered was control over whether or not the student-athlete ever participated in intercollegiate athletics at DePauw. Over 47% of DePauw's applicant pool ('94-'96) indicated that they were "student-athletes", but how many actually went through the process of participating is something worth examining. The general student may indicate that intercollegiate athletics is a priority because it makes the student's application look more attractive, or the general student may feel that they can play intercollegiate athletics at DePauw because it is a Division III institution. Examination of all levels of intercollegiate athletics may help in controlling this variable in a similar study.

References

Jojatk. Interesting How the Standards Flip-flop. [Online] Available email: http://56-2.clever.net/bwars/tech/gtboard/messages/592.html, May 13,1997.

UNC-Charlotte. Academic Profiles of Student Athletes. [Online] Available email: http://www.uncc.edu/ncaa/rpt1/self_s34.htm, 1995.

US News Staff (1997, September). Best National Liberal Arts Colleges. US News & World Report, pp. 106-109

Table 1

Summary Table for Rows, Columns

Num. Missing	0
DF	1
Chi Square	.394
Chi Square P-Value	.5302
G-Squared	.394
G-Squared P-Value	.5301
Contingency Coef.	.010
Phi	.010
Cty. Cor. Chi Square	.355
Cty. Cor. P-Value	.5511
Fisher's Exact P-Value	.5482

Observed Frequencies for Rows, Columns

	Column 1	Column 2	Totals
Row 1	1071	866	1937
Row 2	1147	965	2112
Totals	2218	1831	4049

Percents of Row Totals for Rows, Columns

	Column 1	Column 2	Totals
Row 1	55.292	44.708	100.000
Row 2	54.309	45.691	100.000
Totals	54.779	45.221	100.000

Percents of Column Totals for Rows, Columns

	Column 1	Column 2	Totals
Row 1	48.287	47.297	47.839
Row 2	51.713	52.703	52.161
Totals	100.000	100.000	100.000

Percents of Overall Total for Rows, Columns

	Column 1	Column 2	Totals
Row 1	26.451	21.388	47.839
Row 2	28.328	23.833	52.161
Totals	54.779	45.221	100.000

Expected Values for Rows, Columns

	Column 1	Column 2	Totals
Row 1	1061.068	875.932	1937.000
Row 2	1156.932	955.068	2112.000
Totals	2218.000	1831.000	4049.000

Table 2

Summary Table for Rows, Columns

Num. Missing	0
DF	1
Chi Square	.041
Chi Square P-Value	.8387
G-Squared	.041
G-Squared P-Value	.8387
Contingency Coef.	.003
Phi	.003
Cty. Cor. Chi Square	.030
Cty. Cor. P-Value	.8635
Fisher's Exact P-Value	.8493

Observed Frequencies for Rows, Columns

	Column 1	Column 2	Totals
Row 1	1060	853	1913
Row 2	1174	957	2131
Totals	2234	1810	4044

Percents of Row Totals for Rows, Columns

	Column 1	Column 2	Totals
Row 1	55.410	44.590	100.000
Row 2	55.092	44.908	100.000
Totals	55.242	44.758	100.000

Percents of Column Totals for Rows, Columns

	Column 1	Column 2	Totals
Row 1	47.449	47.127	47.305
Row 2	52.551	52.873	52.695
Totals	100.000	100.000	100.000

Percents of Overall Total for Rows, Columns

	Column 1	Column 2	Totals
Row 1	26.212	21.093	47.305
Row 2	29.031	23.665	52.695
Totals	55.242	44.758	100.000

Expected Values for Rows, Columns

	Column 1	Column 2	Totals
Row 1	1056.786	856.214	1913.000
Row 2	1177.214	953.786	2131.000
Totals	2234.000	1810.000	4044.000

Table 3

Summary Table for Rows, Columns

Num. Missing	0
DF	1
Chi Square	.038
Chi Square P-Value	.8461
G-Squared	.038
G-Squared P-Value	.8461
Contingency Coef.	.003
Phi	.003
Cty. Cor. Chi Square	.026
Cty. Cor. P-Value	.8714
Fisher's Exact P-Value	.8464

Observed Frequencies for Rows, Columns

	Column 1	Column 2	Totals
Row 1	1006	825	1831
Row 2	1136	920	2056
Totals	2142	1745	3887

Percents of Row Totals for Rows, Columns

	Column 1	Column 2	Totals
Row 1	54.943	45.057	100.000
Row 2	55.253	44.747	100.000
Totals	55.107	44.893	100.000

Percents of Column Totals for Rows, Columns

	Column 1	Column 2	Totals
Row 1	46.965	47.278	47.106
Row 2	53.035	52.722	52.894
Totals	100.000	100.000	100.000

Percents of Overall Total for Rows, Columns

	Column 1	Column 2	Totals
Row 1	25.881	21.225	47.106
Row 2	29.226	23.669	52.894
Totals	55.107	44.893	100.000

Expected Values for Rows, Columns

	Column 1	Column 2	Totals
Row 1	1009.005	821.995	1831.000
Row 2	1132.995	923.005	2056.000
Totals	2142.000	1745.000	3887.000

Best National Liberal Arts

TOP 25 PLACES

Rank	School Name (State)	Overall score	Academic reputation score (4.0=highest)	Graduation and retention rank	Faculty resources rank	Student selectivity rank	Financial resources rank	Alumni giving rank	Freshman retention rate	1996 graduation rate
1.	Swarthmore College (PA)	100.0	3.9	3	2	1	1	6	96%	91%
2.	Amherst College (MA)	99.0	3.9	1	8	3	7	1	96%	98%
3.	Wellesley College (MA)	97.0	3.8	15	8	8	2	8	95%	86%
3.	Williams College (MA)	97.0	3.9	2	28	6	6	3	96%	95%
5.	Pomona College (CA)	95.0	3.7	7	6	2	9	20	98%	91%
6.	Haverford College (PA)	94.0	3.6	3	8	3	19	10	94%	91%
7.	Carleton College (MN)	92.0	3.7	9	22	13	25	5	94%	88%
8.	Bowdoin College (ME)	91.0	3.7	7	54	12	14	21	95%	88%
8.	Bryn Mawr College (PA)	91.0	3.5	23	4	19	4	21	88%[1]	89%
8.	Claremont McKenna College (CA)	91.0	3.4	23	22	8	12	10	93%	86%
8.	Davidson College (NC)	91.0	3.5	12	28	6	23	10	96%	89%
8.	Middlebury College (VT)	91.0	3.4	15	19	10	5	27	95%	88%
8.	Washington and Lee University (VA)	91.0	3.2	9	2	3	33	14	93%	87%
14.	Grinnell College (IA)	90.0	3.6	29	12	24	11	10	91%[1]	83%
14.	Smith College (MA)	90.0	3.6	27	6	24	10	34	88%	85%
14.	Wesleyan University (CT)	90.0	3.6	15	12	11	21	61	92%	86%
17.	Vassar College (NY)	88.0	3.4	20	12	17	16	54	91%	82%
18.	Colby College (ME)	87.0	3.2	12	34	14	25	46	93%[1]	88%
18.	Mount Holyoke College (MA)	87.0	3.3	36	22	38	7	14	87%[1]	82%
20.	Bates College (ME)	86.0	3.3	20	54	17	30	46	89%	86%
20.	Colgate University (NY)	86.0	3.3	12	34	19	41	34	94%	88%
22.	Hamilton College (NY)	85.0	3.1	9	34	33	25	24	91%	91%
22.	Oberlin College (OH)	85.0	3.5	42	28	42	30	21	89%	79%
22.	Trinity College (CT)	85.0	3.1	15	22	38	19	30	93%	89%
25.	College of the Holy Cross (MA)	84.0	2.8	3	54	16	71	18	96%	90%
25.	Macalester College (MN)	84.0	3.3	49	34	19	21	77	89%	80%
27.	Barnard College (NY)	82.0	3.3	15	110	19	75	100	95%	87%
27.	Bucknell University (PA)	82.0	3.1	3	62	33	64	77	93%	92%
27.	Connecticut College	82.0	3.0	23	34	30	36	45	89%	85%
27.	University of the South (TN)	82.0	2.8	29	12	42	17	24	88%[1]	88%
31.	Colorado College	81.0	3.1	36	8	45	41	46	91%	78%
31.	Kenyon College (OH)	81.0	3.1	27	62	38	64	37	87%[1]	86%
33.	Franklin and Marshall College (PA)	80.0	2.9	35	48	30	33	77	86%[1]	81%
33.	Occidental College (CA)	80.0	2.9	49	34	49	14	73	88%	78%
35.	Sarah Lawrence College (NY)	79.0	2.7	36	1	57	53	37	89%	80%
35.	Union College (NY)	79.0	2.7	23	48	45	41	24	91%	85%
37.	Bard College (NY)	78.0	2.6	63	4	28	18	144	78%[1]	75%
37.	Lafayette College (PA)	78.0	2.8	20	48	77	36	77	91%	87%
37.	Scripps College (CA)	78.0	2.9	74	28	53	25	6	88%	66%
40.	Centre College (KY)	77.0	2.6	58	90	30	78	2	83%	73%
40.	Lawrence University (WI)	77.0	2.6	63	62	33	33	27	85%	75%
40.	Whitman College (WA)	77.0	2.5	58	34	19	64	19	90%	75%

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Note: Key to footnotes, Page 104; methodology explained on Page 98. Reputational survey by Market Facts Inc.

Arts Colleges

1996 graduation rate	1996 predicted graduation rate	Value added (grad. rate minus predicted rate)	% of classes under 20	% of classes of 50 or more	Student faculty ratio	SAT/ACT 25th-75th percentile	Freshmen in top 10% of HS class	Acceptance rate	Alumni giving rate
91%	92%	- 1	75%	2%	9/1	1260-1490	82%	30%	57%
98%	92%	+ 6	62%	6%	9/1	1310-1500	84%[7]	20%	68%
86%	86%	None	60%	3%	10/1	1240-1430	75%	40%	56%
95%	92%	+ 3	53%	6%	9/1	1310-1520	83%[7]	24%	63%
91%	92%	- 1	77%	2%	8/1	1340-1490	78%	34%	51%
91%	87%	+ 4	72%	7%	10/1	1260-1450	79%[1]	35%	54%
88%	89%	- 1	66%	3%	10/1	1260-1460	64%	50%	58%
88%	90%	- 2	53%	8%	11/1	1240-1430[2]	80%[7]	29%	50%
89%	88%	+ 1	78%	4%	9/1	1200-1370	60%	58%	50%
86%	87%	- 1	63%	2%	10/1	1250-1430	71%	29%	54%
89%	83%	+ 6	59%	1%	11/1	1240-1410	76%	38%	54%
88%	87%	+ 1	73%	5%	11/1	1310-1440[2]	66%	29%	49%
87%	85%	+ 2	67%	1%	10/1	1270-1440	75%	34%	53%
83%	86%	- 3	67%	3%	10/1	1230-1450	62%	73%	54%
85%	82%	+ 3	67%	6%	10/1	1210-1390	53%	52%	46%
86%	88%	- 2	66%	6%	11/1	1220-1420	63%	32%	40%
82%	85%	- 3	71%	1%	10/1	1240-1380	59%	48%	42%
88%	82%	+ 6	58%	4%	11/1	1200-1360	61%	31%	43%
82%	78%	+ 4	74%	4%	10/1	1134-1360	50%	65%	53%
86%	83%	+ 3	58%	9%	11/1	1200-1370[2]	55%	36%	43%
88%	85%	+ 3	53%	2%	11/1	1200-1370	54%	37%	47%
91%	81%	+ 10	65%	2%	10/1	1160-1350	46%	44%	49%
79%	85%	- 6	59%	6%	10/1	1190-1400	44%	58%	50%
89%	81%	+ 8	67%	4%	10/1	1180-1380	49%[7]	46%	48%
90%	79%	+ 11	60%	3%	12/1	1120-1300	64%	45%	53%
80%	82%	- 2	67%	1%	11/1	1220-1410	57%	55%	38%
87%	81%	+ 6	62%	12%	11/1	1210-1380	58%[7]	46%	34%
92%[1]	80%	+ 12	49%	5%	13/1	1180-1310	53%	49%	38%
85%	82%	+ 3	63%	3%	11/1	1180-1360[2]	46%[7]	43%	44%
88%	81%	+ 7	72%	1%	11/1	1140-1320	52%	66%	49%
78%	78%	None	68%	0%	11/1	1160-1360	43%	58%	43%
86%	78%	+ 8	62%	2%	10/1	1190-1400	52%[7]	67%	46%
81%	81%	None	54%	1%	11/1	1160-1340	58%	59%	38%
78%	79%	- 1	70%	2%	10/1	1070-1290	57%	73%	39%
80%	78%	+ 2	94%	1%	6/1	1100-1320	36%[7]	54%	46%
85%	N/A	N/A	55%	2%	12/1	1130-1290	46%	55%	49%
75%	83%	- 8	85%	0%	8/1	1070-1370[2]	58%	54%	23%
87%	79%	+ 8	63%	2%	10/1	1090-1290[2]	37%	63%	37%
66%	80%	- 14	78%	1%	11/1	1150-1340	50%[4]	77%	56%
73%	72%	+ 1	59%	0%	11/1	25-29	59%	82%	67%
75%	77%	- 2	70%	2%	11/1	25-30	47%	61%	49%
75%	76%	- 1	69%	2%	10/1	1190-1380	59%	55%	52%

Sort the national liberal arts schools by graduation rates and other attributes on our Colleges and Careers Web site: www.usnews.com

What Are National Liberal Arts Colleges?

There are 159 national liberal arts colleges, based on categories established by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, which classifies each degree-granting, accredited college and university in the United States. National liberal arts colleges emphasize undergraduate education. To be included in this category, colleges must award at least 40 percent of their degrees in liberal arts disciplines such as foreign languages, life sciences, philosophy, and psychology. These schools tend to require higher college entrance test scores than those in the regional liberal arts category.

Almost all national liberal arts colleges are private. But there are six public institutions: Richard Stockton College of New Jersey, Shepherd College in West Virginia, St. Mary's College of Maryland, University of Minnesota–Morris, University of North Carolina–Asheville, and Virginia Military Institute.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

School Name (State)	Academic reputation score (4.0=highest)	Freshman retention rate	1996 graduation rate	1996 predicted graduation rate	Value added (grad. rate minus predicted rate)	% of classes under 20	% of classes of 50 or more	SAT/ACT 25th-75th percentile	Freshmen in top 10% of HS class	Acceptance rate	Alumni giving rate
Second Tier - National Liberal Arts Colleges *(Ranking begins at 43; schools are listed alphabetically.)*											
Agnes Scott College (GA)	2.3	75%	61%	76%	- 15	78%	0%	1090-1310	50%	82%	48%
Allegheny College (PA)	2.3	87%	71%	69%	+ 2	61%	2%	1110-1290	48%	71%	42%
Augustana College (IL)	2.0	84%	73%	61%	+ 12	59%	3%	23-28	34%	76%	40%
Austin College (TX)	2.1	79%	67%	70%	- 3	64%	1%	1080-1300	46%	79%	25%
Beloit College (WI)	2.5	95%	68%	66%	+ 2	70%	0%	23-29	31%	70%	48%
Bennington College (VT)	2.1	74%	56%	N/A	N/A	97%	.4%	1181	27%[7]	66%	32%
Birmingham-Southern College (AL)	2.3	90%	70%	67%	+ 3	61%	1%	24-30	49%	95%	33%
College of Wooster (OH)	2.6	85%	72%	70%	+ 2	61%	2%	1020-1260	35%	89%	40%
Denison University (OH)	2.6	80%	78%	71%	+ 7	61%	0%	1060-1270	35%	82%	38%
DePauw University (IN)	2.7	90%	77%	75%	+ 2	59%	1%	1080-1290	47%	82%	40%
Dickinson College (PA)	2.7	88%	82%	74%	+ 8	69%	1%	1060-1240[7]	28%	83%	34%
Drew University (NJ)	2.3	90%	74%	79%	- 5	72%	3%	1110-1360	49%	73%	26%
Earlham College (IN)	2.9	83%	67%	76%	- 9	63%	0%	1060-1340	25%[4]	83%	43%
Furman University (SC)	2.6	89%	76%	74%	+ 2	58%	1%	1140-1330	54%	80%	41%
Gettysburg College (PA)	2.6	87%[8]	79%	76%	+ 3	64%	0%	1095-1285	40%	66%	34%
Gustavus Adolphus College (MN)	2.4	88%	77%	66%	+ 11	56%	4%	1090-1330	37%	83%	53%
Hendrix College (AR)	2.3	75%[8]	63%	67%	- 4	69%	1%	24-29	48%	90%	36%
Hobart and William Smith Col. (NY)	2.4	82%	74%	74%	None	62%	2%	1040-1220	26%[7]	78%	33%
Hollins College (VA)	2.1	79%	67%	65%	+ 2	81%	2%	1030-1210	24%[7]	81%	49%
Illinois Wesleyan University	2.2	92%	80%	68%	+ 12	59%	1%	26-28	48%	61%	41%
Kalamazoo College (MI)	2.6	85%	69%	75%	- 6	31%	3%	26-30	43%	94%	46%
Knox College (IL)	2.3	84%	75%	72%	+ 3	64%	1%	23-29	39%	82%	41%
Lake Forest College (IL)	2.3	76%	68%	68%	None	61%	1%	21-26	22%	80%	30%
Lewis and Clark College (OR)	2.4	77%	62%	68%	- 6	63%	2%	1140-1340	38%	68%	26%
Millsaps College (MS)	2.2	84%	78%	67%	+ 11	57%	0%	25-29	50%	78%	31%
Muhlenberg College (PA)	2.0	92%	78%	71%	+ 7	54%	.5%	1085-1233[7]	33%	67%	39%
Ohio Wesleyan University	2.2	80%	68%	72%	- 4	55%	2%	1070-1320	30%	85%	32%
Pitzer College (CA)	2.8	80%	76%	77%	- 1	57%	5%	1090-1310	39%	76%	28%
Randolph-Macon Woman's College (VA)	2.2	77%	63%	69%	- 6	77%	1%	1060-1270	37%	90%	56%
Reed College[1] (OR)	3.2	85%[9]	70%[11]	84%	- 14	N/A	N/A	1290-1470[5]	N/A	76%[9]	35%[9]
Rhodes College (TN)	2.8	86%[10]	73%[10]	79%	- 6	63%	1%	1180-1370	60%	75%	46%
Ripon College (WI)	2.0	78%	63%	65%	- 2	78%	.5%	22-27	27%	88%	44%
Skidmore College (NY)	2.6	88%	80%	75%	+ 5	74%	.3%	1085-1270	22%	66%	48%
Southwestern University (TX)	2.3	84%	71%	74%	- 3	66%	1%	1080-1310	41%	79%	37%
St. John's College (MD)	2.8	80%	63%	84%	- 21	97%	1%	1150-1380[7]	18%	84%	33%
St. John's College (NM)	2.6	84%	54%	78%	- 24	92%	2%	1130-1370	28%	81%	28%
St. Lawrence University (NY)	2.4	84%	81%	70%	+ 11	66%	2%	1040-1240	29%	66%	42%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	2.2	87%	76%	74%	+ 2	66%	1%	1170-1360	48%	58%	24%
St. Olaf College (MN)	2.8	87%	80%	71%	+ 9	59%	2%	24-29	37%	81%	29%
Sweet Briar College (VA)	2.1	80%	71%	67%	+ 4	86%	0%	1000-1230	28%	91%	40%
Thomas Aquinas College (CA)	1.7	83%	64%	N/A	N/A	100%	0%	24-28	43%[7]	81%	53%
University of Puget Sound (WA)	2.3	85%	70%	71%	- 1	51%	2%	1120-1300	45%	82%	18%
Ursinus College (PA)	2.0	93%	73%	70%	+ 3	74%	2%	1080-1270	45%	81%	37%[4]
Wabash College (IN)	2.4	84%	70%	75%	- 5	73%	3%	1050-1310	36%	69%	42%
Wells College (NY)	1.8	77%	71%	68%	+ 3	85%	1%	1020-1260	32%	87%	47%
Wheaton College (IL)	2.4	92%	83%	75%	+ 8	49%	3%	1200-1400	63%	52%	43%
Wheaton College (MA)	2.5	84%	73%	70%	+ 3	76%	5%	22-28[7]	20%	75%	46%
Willamette University (OR)	2.3	89%	78%	71%	+ 7	64%	0%	1120-1300	55%	74%	32%
Wittenberg University (OH)	2.1	81%	73%	63%	+ 10	55%	0%	24-28	42%	89%	27%
Wofford College (SC)	2.0	89%	84%	67%	+ 17	60%	2%	1040-1230	36%	89%	42%
Third Tier - National Liberal Arts Colleges *(Ranking begins at 93; schools are listed alphabetically.)*											
Albion College (MI)	2.2	82%	59%	64%	- 5	47%	2%	22-28	41%	92%	34%
Alma College (MI)	2.1	87%	69%	62%	+ 7	52%	4%	23-28	40%	90%	39%
Antioch College (OH)	2.0	68%	49%	69%	- 20	87%	1%	1030-1270[7]	17%	80%	35%
Bethany College (WV)	1.5	78%	54%	57%	- 3	78%	4%	902-1245	33%	71%	31%
Central College (IA)	1.7	75%	67%	61%	+ 6	64%	3%	21-27	25%	86%	20%
Coe College (IA)	2.1	76%	65%	63%	+ 2	77%	0%	21-27	24%	94%	31%
College of St. Benedict (MN)	1.7	86%	70%	58%	+ 12	46%	0%	21-28	34%	92%	28%
Cornell College (IA)	2.2	73%	60%	66%	- 6	67%	0%	23-28	26%	58%	35%
Eckerd College (FL)	2.0	77%	59%	71%	- 12	55%	1%	1030-1270	32%	83%	24%
Erskine College (SC)	1.5	81%	67%	60%	+ 7	75%	0%	970-1250	44%	66%	39%
Goucher College (MD)	2.2	83%	59%	75%	- 16	75%	1%	1070-1280	29%	87%	41%
Guilford College (NC)	2.1	77%	62%	66%	- 4	68%	0%	1010-1260	24%	86%	28%
Hamline University (MN)	1.9	80%	59%	66%	- 7	65%	3%	22-28[7]	33%	84%	36%

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

School Name (State)	Academic reputation score (4.0=highest)	Freshman retention rate	1996 graduation rate	1998 predicted graduation rate	Value added (grad. rate minus predicted rate)	% of classes under 20	% of classes of 50 or more	SAT/ACT 25th-75th percentile	Freshmen in top 10% of HS class	Acceptance rate	Alumni giving rate
Hampden-Sydney College (VA)	2.2	76%	68%	71%	- 3	62%	3%	1010-1220	20%	89%	41%
Hampshire College (MA)	2.2	85%	57%	76%	- 19	71%	1%	1100-1340[2]	30%[7]	68%	27%
Hanover College (IN)	1.8	81%	67%	63%	+ 4	65%	2%	1060-1250	48%	71%	25%
Hartwick College[1] (NY)	1.9	75%[6]	69%[10]	62%	+ 7	N/A	N/A	1010-1200[3]	N/A	88%[3]	28%[6]
Hiram College (OH)	1.7	77%[3]	72%	68%	+ 4	82%	5%	20-27	30%	87%	34%[4]
Hope College (MI)	2.2	85%	67%	62%	+ 5	55%	3%	22-28	34%	91%	40%
Juniata College (PA)	1.6	81%[6]	72%	69%	+ 3	50%	5%	1132	N/A	85%	41%
Luther College (IA)	2.0	88%	75%	61%	+ 14	43%	5%	23-28	39%	93%	39%
Mills College (CA)	2.5	74%	66%	70%	- 4	N/A	N/A	1040-1250	27%	84%	30%
Morehouse College (GA)	2.2	81%	51%	57%	- 6	48%	3%	930-1190	40%	68%	21%
Oglethorpe University (GA)	1.8	81%	50%	69%	- 19	74%	0%	1130-1300	42%	78%	34%
Presbyterian College (SC)	1.9	88%	81%	63%	+ 18	63%	3%	1080-1240	33%	82%	40%
Randolph-Macon College (VA)	2.1	80%	67%	67%	None	79%	0%	990-1170	18%	81%	32%
Siena College (NY)	1.6	88%	81%[6]	65%	+ 16	36%	0%	1000-1180	22%	76%	33%
Spelman College (GA)	2.5	89%	82%	62%	+ 20	49%	2%	980-1170	N/A	54%	20%
St. John's University (MN)	2.1	84%	67%	62%	+ 5	46%	0%	22-27	21%	87%	35%
Transylvania University (KY)	1.9	80%	71%	69%	+ 2	56%	4%	23-29	54%	91%	43%
University of Dallas	1.8	83%	57%	69%	- 12	N/A	N/A	1070-1310	40%	89%	30%
Virginia Military Institute	1.9	78%	67%	67%	None	67%	4%	1020-1220	N/A	78%	36%
Washington and Jefferson Col. (PA)	1.9	88%	75%	65%	+ 10	61%	3%	1000-1230	39%	86%	26%
Washington College (MD)	1.9	83%	67%	64%	+ 3	75%	1%	1030-1210	33%	84%	32%
Whittier College (CA)	2.0	73%	67%	63%	+ 4	61%	2%	920-1190	27%	70%	26%

Fourth Tier - National Liberal Arts Colleges *(Ranking begins at 128; schools are listed alphabetically.)*

Albright College (PA)	1.5	81%	67%	71%	- 4	63%	1%	948-1180	26%	85%	26%
Chatham College (PA)	1.5	73%	51%	N/A	N/A	75%	1%	980-1170[2]	22%	87%	33%
Concordia College-Moorhead (MN)	1.7	80%	69%	60%	+ 9	47%	2%	21-27	29%	93%	29%
Franklin College (IN)	1.6	73%	52%	63%	- 11	64%	0%	970-1190	21%	86%	28%
Georgetown College (KY)	1.6	71%	47%	51%	- 4	64%	0%	21-26	34%[7]	94%	23%
Gordon College (MA)	1.5	80%	64%	62%	+ 2	68%	6%	1000-1220	23%	85%	37%
Goshen College (IN)	1.6	82%	70%	63%	+ 7	62%	2%	940-1220	24%	86%	45%
Hastings College (NE)	1.5	76%	51%	55%	- 4	54%	0%	21-27	29%	95%	24%
Houghton College (NY)	1.5	85%	60%	62%	- 2	66%	3%	1060-1290	39%	77%	32%
Huntingdon College (AL)	1.5	68%	43%	56%	- 13	79%	0%	21-26	28%[4]	76%	24%
Illinois College	1.6	73%	52%	50%	+ 2	67%	2%	21-26	28%	88%	31%
Judson College (AL)	1.2	65%	52%	54%	- 2	79%	1%	23	33%	78%	37%
Manhattanville College (NY)	1.6	76%[3]	60%	67%	- 7	75%	1%	945-1410[2]	30%[7]	73%	20%
Marlboro College (VT)	1.5	71%	39%	71%	- 32	97%	0%	1050-1250	10%	72%	59%
Monmouth College (IL)	1.6	76%[3]	45%	58%	- 13	45%	2%	19-28	17%	77%	34%
Moravian College (PA)	1.7	86%	73%	66%	+ 7	39%	1%	1030-1210	25%	81%	28%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	1.7	83%	65%	59%	+ 6	56%	3%	24	22%	99%	40%
Richard Stockton Col. of N.J.	1.5	85%	61%	55%	+ 6	24%	2%	1070-1260	23%	48%	10%
Salem College (NC)	1.5	78%	56%	62%	- 6	73%	1%	970-1220	29%	87%	45%
Shepherd College (WV)	1.3	64%	41%	48%	- 7	55%	1%	18-20	12%	50%	15%
Simon's Rock College of Bard (MA)	1.9	79%	28%	79%	- 51	95%	0%	1000-1300	N/A	76%	14%
St. Andrews Presbyterian Col. (NC)	1.5	62%	51%	60%	- 9	73%	0%	835-1215	N/A	84%	17%
University of Minnesota-Morris	1.6	81%	62%	62%	None	30%	16%	23-28	42%	84%	19%
U. of North Carolina-Asheville	2.0	78%	40%	57%	- 17	62%	3%	1030-1250	29%	60%	8%
Virginia Wesleyan College	1.4	64%	37%	60%	- 23	61%	3%	920-1130	12%	88%	10%
Wartburg College (IA)	1.6	82%	55%	56%	- 1	42%	5%	21-26	32%	87%	37%
Wesleyan College (GA)	1.6	65%	45%	65%	- 20	74%	0%	950-1220	28%	84%	28%
Western Maryland College	1.7	81%	60%	61%	- 1	63%	3%	1000-1210	36%	83%	28%
Westminster College (MO)	1.6	72%[3]	60%	60%	None	69%	0%	22-28	30%	89%	22%
Westminster College (PA)	1.6	89%[10]	71%	58%	+ 13	N/A	N/A	1079[2]	22%	88%	35%
Westmont College (CA)	1.5	85%	62%	64%	- 2	59%	5%	1030-1250	43%	86%	27%
William Jewell College (MO)	1.6	80%	56%	57%	- 1	77%	1%	21-27	33%	87%	14%

FOOTNOTES

1. School refused to fill out *U.S. News* survey.
2. SAT I and/or ACT not required.
3. Data not submitted in the form requested by *U.S. News*.
4. Data reported to *U.S. News* in previous years.
5. Data reported to Wintergreen/Orchard House Inc.
6. Statistical estimate by *U.S. News*.
7. Data based on fewer than 51% of enrolled freshmen.
8. Data reported to the NCAA.
9. Data reported to the Council for Aid to Education.
10. Average graduation or freshman retention rates for the previous four years when schools didn't report to *U.S. News* rates for the most recent year or years.
11. Average graduation rate reported to Wintergreen/Orchard House Inc.
12. Statistical estimate of four-year average graduation rate by *U.S. News*.
13. Data reported to *U.S. News* in previous years and based on fewer than 51% of enrolled freshmen.
14. SAT I and/or ACT not required by school; data reported to *U.S. News* in previous years.
15. Data reported to *U.S. News* in previous years, based on fewer than 51% of enrolled freshmen, and not submitted in form requested.
16. Data reported to *U.S. News* in previous years and not submitted in form requested.

N/A means not available.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ADMISSION STATISTICS
3-YEAR HISTORY

	1996			1995			1994		
	Apps	Accs	Pds	Apps	Accs	Pds	Apps	Accs	Pds
TOTAL POOL	2142	1745	652	2234	1810	602	2218	1831	668
CLA	2038	1662	608	2116	1709	562	2099	1736	631
SOM	104	83	44	118	101	40	119	95	37
FRESHMEN	2076	1689	623	2190	1771	585	2159	1779	644
TRANSFER	47	37	19	25	20	10	39	33	17
AUDIT	19	19	10	19	19	7	20	19	7
AFRICAN AM.	179	117	40	229	160	47	206	145	56
HISPANIC LAT.	67	57	19	103	83	30	92	75	26
ASIAN AM.	50	43	13	45	40	13	58	51	14
NATIVE AM.	5	3	1	10	6	2	7	5	2
MULTIRACIAL	32	24	4	17	11	5	18	6	3
INTERNATIONAL	81	51	15	82	58	18	59	51	11
TOTAL MC	414	295	92	486	358	115	440	333	112
MALE	930	740	289	1005	769	265	1021	831	293
FEMALE	1174	1005	363	1229	1041	337	1197	1000	375
ALUMNI TIES	314	269	135	278	239	111	282	246	126
ATHLETES	1006	825	309	1060	853	290	1071	866	324
INDIANA	722	617	279	715	609	253	732	618	287
OUT OF STATE	1420	1128	373	1519	1201	349	1486	1213	381